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Report of the Select Committee to Review  
Surface Rights. November 1981. 2



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# REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO REVIEW SURFACE RIGHTS



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
OF ALBERTA



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**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ALBERTA**

**REPORT OF THE  
SELECT COMMITTEE  
TO REVIEW  
SURFACE RIGHTS**

**November, 1981**





LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
ALBERTA

November, 1981

Honourable Mr. Amerongen  
Speaker  
The Legislative Assembly of Alberta

The Select Committee on Surface Rights has the honour to  
present the Report required by its Terms of Reference  
and recommends that it be considered by the House at  
the earliest convenience.

*Ken Kowalski*

Kenneth R. Kowalski, MLA  
Chairman  
Barrhead Constituency

*Elmer Borstad*

Elmer Borstad, MLA  
Grande Prairie Constituency

*Lewis Clark*

Lewis Clark, MLA  
Drumheller Constituency

*Robert Clark*

Robert Clark, MLA  
Olds-Didsbury Constituency

*Shirley Cripps*

Shirley Cripps, MLA  
Drayton Valley Constituency

*Ernie Isley*

Ernest Isley, MLA  
Bonnyville Constituency

*Norm Magee*

Norm Magee, MLA  
Red Deer Constituency

*Eric Musgreave*

Eric Musgreave, MLA  
Calgary McKnight Constituency

*Connie Osterman*

Connie Osterman, MLA  
Three Hills Constituency



# PREFACE

Alberta is a province endowed with significant agricultural and energy resources. Together these two elements have given Alberta a solid economic base and these two elements will continue to be the key to the economic development of the province.


In many areas of Alberta, energy resource development occurs on lands utilized for agricultural production, and it is on these lands that frequent differences of opinion are encountered between landowners, who tend to be farmers and ranchers, and the energy industry. While it might be argued that it should be incumbent upon citizens in both industries to get together and agree on how the activities of each can be carried out with minimum impact on the other, the history of Alberta has, as has the history of both the national government and all provincial governments, seen the province intervene in the process.

Since 1947, when the Right-of-Entry Arbitration Act (Chapter 24 of the 1947 Statutes of Alberta) was passed into legislation, Alberta has recognized that it has a role to play in reconciling the concerns of landowners and energy resource developers.

## SUBMISSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Report of the Select Committee on Surface Rights is one that contains the consensus views of the members of the Committee. It must be noted that the democratic principle of decision making was followed, and that all of the recommendations contained herein were voted on. These votes are recorded in the Minutes of the Select Committee and are on file in the Library of the Alberta Legislature where they may be read by any member of the public. Copies of all submissions made to the Select Committee are also filed with the Library.

Minutes, briefs, submissions  
can be viewed in the Clerk's  
Office, room ~~345.348~~ See ~~Dennis~~  
~~Ballard.~~ *Ask Louise*



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# **BACKGROUND**







## **A. History of Surface Rights Legislation in Alberta**

Prior to 1947, when The Right-of-Entry Arbitration Act (Chapter 24 of the 1947 Statutes of Alberta) was introduced, the common law dictated that ownership of mines and minerals included the right to exploit them without compensating the owner of the surface, except to the extent that any incidental damages might be in excess of what would be considered necessary and reasonable. The Right-of-Entry Arbitration Act, while recognizing the mineral owner's right of access, changed the common law by directing that the mineral owner or the operator compensate the landowner for this infringement of his surface rights. The amount of such compensation was to be determined either through negotiation, or if this proved unsuccessful, by arbitration before a Board of Arbitration.

This general concept was continued by the Act's successors, namely, the Right-of-Entry Arbitration Act, 1952 (Chapter 79 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1952), The Right-of-Entry Arbitration Act (Chapter 290, Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1955) and The Right-of-Entry Arbitration Act (Chapter 322, Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1970). The current Act, assented to on June 2, 1972, is The Surface Rights Act (Chapter 91, Statutes of Alberta, 1971).

Since 1972, several amendments have been made to The Surface Rights Act. In 1973, Section 23 (3)(a) was amended to allow the Surface Rights Board to determine compensation payable by the operator for damages caused by the company's operations to lands other than the area granted. In that same year, the Board was given jurisdiction, under Section 38, to determine compensation:

1. for damages done by the operator to any land of the owner or occupant, or
2. for damages done by the operator to any 'livestock or personal property of the owner or occupant, or
3. for expenses and time spent recovering livestock which strayed due to any act or omission of the operator on any lands of the owner or occupant.

Such jurisdiction was limited to the extent that any claim had to be submitted within 120 days of the last date of damage and could only be made for a maximum of \$1,000. These limitations were changed on January 1, 1977, to a time frame of six months and a dollar figure of \$2,000.

The Expropriation Procedures Act, under which both the Board of Arbitration and the Public Utilities Board deal with expropriations for pipelines, powerlines, power plants, dams and reservoirs was repealed by The Expropriation Act on July 9, 1974. On January 1, 1977, a number of areas of jurisdiction were transferred from The Expropriation Act to The Surface Rights Act, when Section 12 of the latter Act was amended to include:

1. the construction of a pipeline, or for or incidental to the operation of a pipeline, or
2. the construction of a power transmission line, or for or incidental to the operation of a power transmission line, or

- .3. the construction of a telephone line, or for or incidental to the operation of a telephone line.

While no major amendments to The Surface Rights Act have been made since 1977, in 1980, Bill 34, The Surface Rights Amendment Act, was introduced to the Legislative Assembly. The most important feature of the Bill was its proposed appointment of mediators, whose purpose would be to serve as intermediaries between parties in conflict prior to resolution of the conflict, if necessary, by the Surface Rights Board. It was hoped that their presence would reduce the increasingly heavy workload of the Board. The Bill died on the Order Paper.



## **B. Terms of Reference and Objectives**

The Alberta Legislative Assembly Select Committee on Surface Rights was established on May 23, 1980. Its membership was announced to be as follows:

K. Kowalski (MLA – Barrhead) — Chairman  
E. Borstad (MLA – Grande Prairie)  
L. Clark (MLA — Drumheller)  
R. Clark (MLA – Olds-Didsbury)  
S. Cripps (MLA – Drayton Valley)  
E. Isley (MLA – Bonnyville)  
N. Magee (MLA – Red Deer)  
E. Musgreave (MLA – Calgary McKnight)  
C. Osterman (MLA – Three Hills)

Its terms of reference are set out in the resolution approved by the House on that date, which directed that:

A Select Committee of this Assembly be established to carry out a total review of the policies and legislation relating to surface rights in Alberta with specific instruction to:

- a) review existing and proposed methods of expediting claims directed to the Alberta Surface Rights Board;
- b) examine the role of appointed surface rights mediators and make recommendations concerning their terms of reference and appropriate professional qualifications in the context of surface rights mediation;
- c) review present levels of compensation to landowners and make recommendations for means by which these levels might be adjusted;
- d) examine the role of landmen in surface rights negotiations and make recommendations concerning their terms of reference and appropriate professional qualifications;
- e) review Alberta Surface Rights Act, identify sections requiring amendments and make recommendations.

With these terms of reference in mind, the Committee arranged a series of public hearings, totalling forty-five in all, which took place during the fall and winter of 1980-81 in all regions of the province. Both written and verbal submissions from interested parties were entertained.

As a result of these hearings, the Committee became aware of a large number of concerns as they related to headings a) to e) of its terms of reference. In addition, several areas of concern not covered by these specific terms, but nevertheless falling within the Committee's general obligation to undertake a total review of surface rights in Alberta, were identified. Prominent among these were recommendations related to land conservation and reclamation, which nec-

essarily involved an examination of The Land Surface Conservation and Reclamation Act. Another issue of importance identified by the Committee involved the role of the Energy Resources Conservation Board in the area of surface rights. Various other topics, including special concerns with electric power transmission lines, and the impact of open-pit coal mines, were also brought to the attention of the Committee.

By the same resolution that established it, the Committee was directed to report to the Legislative Assembly no later than the end of the 1981 session of the Legislature.



## **C. The Establishment of the Committee**

The establishment of the Select Committee resulted from a number of developments within the area of surface rights in Alberta. One of the most important of these was the rapid increase in the number of cases coming before the Surface Rights Board in recent years. The number of right-of-entry applications received by the Board has increased from 334 in 1973 to 1,413 in 1980, while the number of applications outstanding at the end of each year has increased from 387 in 1973 to 1,876 in 1980. These increases have taken place in spite of the addition of one member to the Board in 1978 (thereby bringing membership to a total of nine members plus a Chairman). Between 1973 and 1980 the number of licenses issued by the Energy Resources Conservation Board rose from 3,647 to 7,833.

Even at the time of the additional appointment, it was recognized that more needed to be done. This realization led to the initiation, in 1978, by the then Minister of Agriculture, of a study by the Sibbald Group into the area of surface rights compensation. The Group's study, submitted in 1979, formed a basis for continuing discussion of surface rights, as did the introduction of Bill 34, as previously mentioned.

These discussions reflected an increasing awareness on the part of landowners in Alberta of the impact which oil and gas well-sites, pipelines, powerlines and telephone lines had on their own operations. Concern grew about the effect which the activities of the mineral or non-mineral operator had on the landowner's rights, a concern which was exacerbated by substantial increases in the value of land and a growing realization of the correlation between the activities of such operators and increased operating costs and reduced revenues. Combined with these factors was not only a sense of frustration caused by the complexity of the topic, but also a perception on the part of landowners of having been placed in an inferior bargaining position to that of the operators. The resultant uncertainty and apprehension led directly to the evolution of landowner surface rights groups throughout the province, especially in those areas experiencing a high level of industrial activity. In an effort to maximize their effectiveness, these groups have banded together to form a province-wide umbrella organization.

It was within this context that the Alberta Legislative Assembly established a committee to examine the entire area of surface rights in Alberta and directed it to make recommendations for an improvement in present day legislation and procedures.





## **THE RECOMMENDATIONS**





## **A. REVIEW EXISTING AND PROPOSED METHODS OF EXPEDITING CLAIMS DIRECTED TO THE ALBERTA SURFACE RIGHTS BOARD**

The Surface Rights Board consists of such number of members as may be appointed to it by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, one of whom is named as Chairman. The Board has an office in Edmonton, where matters within the North Alberta Land Registration District (Township 35 and north) are dealt with, and another in Calgary, where matters within the South Alberta Land Registration District (Township 34 and south) are looked after. Currently five Board members are located in Edmonton and four are located in Calgary. The Chairman is available at both offices. Although a Board member may be headquartered in Edmonton or Calgary, his jurisdiction extends over the entire province and as such, an Edmonton member holds hearings in southern Alberta and vice-versa. In accordance with The Public Service Act, there may be appointed a secretary, an assistant secretary, inspectors, land examiners and such other employees as are required to carry on the business of the Board. This staff is located in both Edmonton and Calgary.

This section of the Report of the Select Committee on Surface Rights deals with administrative matters relative to The Surface Rights Act and the Surface Rights Board.

### **1. Membership on the Surface Rights Board**

- \* The Committee recommends that appointment of members to the Board and the designation of a Chairman shall continue to be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
- \* It is the Committee's recommendation that membership of the Surface Rights Board needs to be expanded to ensure local expertise. The Committee recommends that in addition to the full-time members of the Board, the Lieutenant Governor in Council appoint three individuals from each municipal district, county, improvement district, or special area in the province, upon recommendation of that municipality, to serve as part-time members of the Surface Rights Board for a three-year term, subject to renewal for an additional three-year term at the discretion of the Minister responsible. The Committee further recommends that each on-site inspection and compensation hearing be conducted by a minimum of two of the full-time members of the Board and one part-time member from the municipality in which the project in question is located.

### **2. Procedures of the Board**

- \* Currently the Board follows a practice of issuing a two-week notice for a scheduled hearing. The Committee recommends that a minimum of four weeks' notice be

given for all on-site inspections and compensation hearings and that both the applicant and respondent receive their notice by registered mail.

- \* The Committee believes that on-site inspections pertaining to compensation hearings are important because of the firsthand knowledge obtained by the Board and because of the value of being able to relate evidence presented to the actual situation. It is the Committee's recommendation that the Board view a site when either the applicant or respondent requests such and further that the attendance of both the applicant and the respondent be mandatory at the inspection. The inspection should, in all cases, precede the compensation hearings.
- \* The Committee recommends that the Board implement a policy of holding actual compensation hearings in convenient locations within the proximity of the subject site and further avoids the holding of hearings on-site, unless there are unique circumstances which meet with the approval of both the applicant and the respondent.
- \* The Committee recommends that all decisions of the Board be in written form and that they be issued within 14 days of the compensation hearing. Where possible, reasonings and conclusions reached in the Board Order should be fully documented.
- \* The Committee recommends that the awarding of costs be left to the discretion of the Board, and in this context the Board recognize the landowner-farmer-rancher as an agricultural expert and the Board recognize the land agent representing the company in question as an industry expert.
- \* The Committee recommends that the Surface Rights Board receive all evidence under oath.

### **3. Library of Surface Rights Agreements**

- \* The Committee recommends that copies of all surface rights agreements taken in Alberta be filed with the Surface Rights Board, and that a computer index be developed based on a catalogue of agreements taken in each of the six recognized agricultural regions of Alberta. Copies of these agreements would be available to any member of the public upon payment of the prescribed fee.

### **4. Jurisdiction of the Surface Rights Board**

- \* The Committee recommends that the Surface Rights Board act solely in the area of compensation.



## **B. EXAMINE THE ROLE OF APPOINTED SURFACE RIGHTS MEDIATORS AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THEIR TERMS OF REFERENCE AND APPROPRIATE PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF SURFACE RIGHTS MEDIATION**

Negotiation is a two-way street and successful negotiations are the result of meaningful and honest approaches by both parties involved in the negotiation. Should the negotiation fail, the laws of Alberta provide that a resolution of the dispute will be made by the Surface Rights Board.

Prior to a formal hearing by the Surface Rights Board, all parties to a dispute have a responsibility to apprise themselves of the existing conditions in Alberta and the practices followed in arriving at successful conclusions to surface rights disputes. Both parties to a dispute can avail themselves of services provided by professionals employed in the private sector.

In 1972 the Government of the Province of Alberta created the office of the Farmers' Advocate effective January 1, 1973, and directed that that office provide agriculturally oriented Albertans with advice, guidance and help upon request. The office of the Farmers' Advocate functions as a mediator on a global range of issues affecting agriculturally oriented Albertans.

As well, industry through such well-known associations as the Independent Petroleum Association of Canada, the Canadian Petroleum Association, the International Right-of-Way Association and others constantly address themselves to changing conditions and circumstances in the field of surface rights. Landowners have also become increasingly organized in recent years. While provincial wide agricultural organizations like Unifarm, the Christian Farmers Federation and others have maintained a very high interest in this matter, recently a large number of additional well organized and determined surface rights groups have come into being. In 1981 many of these local or regional surface rights groups banded together to form a province-wide umbrella organization named the Alberta Surface Rights Federation.

The Committee recognizes that one of the primary purposes of any association, be it an industry association or a landowner association, is the advancement of the interests of the members of the association. Incumbent in the responsibility to advance the interests of its members is also a responsibility to recognize the realities of the environment in which the association functions. And inherent in this environment is the constant need for the various associations to open an honest dialogue in an attempt to arrive at resolutions of disputes thus negating the need for an increasing number of them to be finally arbitrated by the Surface Rights Board.

In this context, the Committee does not see the need for a new form of public servant known

as the Mediator. The recommendation that an additional number of part-time Board members be appointed should enhance the ability of the Surface Rights Board to address itself successfully to a resolution of an increased number of cases currently on its agenda. As well, it is the Committee's belief that the procedural improvements recommended will remove a substantial number of problem areas that have in the past caused one or both of the parties to seek an arbitration hearing. Additionally, increased meaningful dialogue between industry and land-owners, individually or through associations, will hopefully create a more positive environment.

It is the Committee's view that publicly funded boards such as the Surface Rights Board should operate primarily in the context of a final arbitrator. Visitations by the Committee to other jurisdictions have also caused members to conclude that mediators simply add one more step to the decision-making process.

\* It is the Committee's recommendation that surface rights mediators not be appointed.



## **C. REVIEW PRESENT LEVELS OF COMPENSATION TO LANDOWNERS AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEANS BY WHICH THESE LEVELS MIGHT BE ADJUSTED**

It is the Committee's view that the current system for determining compensation can be improved, and further that the following recommendations would provide that improvement.

### **1. Notice of Review of Surface Lease Rentals**

- \* That Section 37 of The Surface Rights Act be amended to make it necessary that the operator give written notice to the lessor on the 4th anniversary of a surface lease advising that negotiations can take place to determine the rate of compensation for the subsequent term of the lease.

### **2. Compensation for All Force-Takings**

- \* The Committee recommends that all operators pay an upfront payment to the landowner in recognition of the force-take aspect of the operator's activities. The Committee recommends that upon the signing of all negotiated lease agreements or the issuance of a right-of-entry order, the operator compensate the landowner with a once only force-take payment calculated as follows:
  1. For 1981, the payment will be determined by multiplying the number of acres described in the lease agreement or right-of-entry order by \$1,000;
  2. For 1983 and subsequent years, the \$1,000 amount will be reviewed by the Surface Rights Board;
  3. The minimum payment will be \$1,000 and the maximum payment will be \$5,000 per agreement (per land title), and that these minimum and maximum amounts are to be reviewed on a 5 year basis by the Surface Rights Board.
- \* The Committee recommends that this compensation concept apply as well to all Province of Alberta force-takings.

### **3. Determination of Compensation**

It is the Committee's recommendation that Section 23 of The Surface Rights Act be amended as follows:

- \* That Section 23 be amended to read 'The Board, in determining pursuant to subsection (1) the amount of compensation payable, *shall* consider';
- \* That Section 23 (2)(a) be amended to read 'the market value of land'.
- \* That a new sub-section be added to Section 23 defining 'market value' as
  - a) The amount that would have been paid for the lands if, at the time of their

taking, they had been sold in the open market by a willing seller to a willing buyer;

- b) The per acre value of the titled unit that the surface lease is being taken from.
- \* That a new sub-section be added to Section 23, similar to Section 55 of The Expropriation Act, making it clear that the Board, in making its award for the value of the interest taken, shall ignore the residual-reversionary value to the owner.
- \* That the interest rate awarded under Section 23(b) be the prime rate as determined by the Bank of Canada on the date of the right-of-entry order.

## **D. EXAMINE THE ROLE OF LANDMEN IN SURFACE RIGHTS NEGOTIATIONS AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THEIR TERMS OF REFERENCE AND APPROPRIATE PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

The public hearings conducted by the Select Committee brought to the attention of the members numerous examples of difficulties existing between land agents and landowners. Many of the examples cited were of events that had occurred years in the past and were now being recalled more because of questionable methods of conduct experienced in the negotiations, than for any substantive hardships that may have been suffered by either party. The Committee was told repeatedly in Alberta, and in jurisdictions other than Alberta, that the most important characteristics needed by successful land agents were integrity and a high level of skill in the area of human relationships. Clearly the Committee expects that negotiations in the future must take on a different flavour than those of the past.

On May 22, 1980, the Legislature of Alberta, saw royal assent given to The Land Agents Licensing Act. In addition to creating the office of the Registrar of Land Agents, the Act outlined a procedure for both the obtaining and cancellation of a land agent's license, provided for the term of the license, and established a Land Agents Advisory Committee. As well, the Act provided the Lieutenant Governor in Council with legal authority to make regulations respecting both the qualifications and standards of conduct for land agents.

A Land Agents Advisory Committee has been appointed and the Select Committee on Surface Rights has met with the Advisory Committee on several occasions during the past year. The Advisory Committee is made up of representatives of both the agricultural and energy industries and the Select Committee is pleased with the overall direction of the Committee.

As well, Bill 63, the Land Agents Licensing Amendment Act, 1981, was introduced in the Alberta Legislature by a member of the Select Committee during this session. This Bill provides for the issuing of licenses of different classes for land agents and mandates that there be an articling period established for all new applicants for a land agent's license.

The Select Committee believes that these two pieces of legislation, The Land Agents Licensing Act and the Land Agents Licensing Amendment Act, 1981, will see an improvement to the environment that has existed between land agents and landowners in the past.

The Committee believes, however, that additional improvements are necessary and makes the following recommendations:

- \* That all land agents be required to write an examination before receiving their land agent's license.



- \* That a manual be prepared by the Land Agents Advisory Committee that would contain the information one would be expected to know in order to be successful on the examination.
- \* That the Land Agents Advisory Committee determine a code of ethics and standards of conduct for land agents in Alberta.

## **E. REVIEW ALBERTA SURFACE RIGHTS ACT, IDENTIFY SECTIONS REQUIRING AMENDMENTS AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS**

A section dealing with the history of surface rights legislation in Alberta has been included in an earlier section of this Report. The following text outlines the system currently in place in Alberta. The legal authority for the procedure described is found in The Alberta Surface Rights Act.

Once an energy development company operator wishes to proceed with a development, i.e. a well, that company makes application to the Energy Resources Conservation Board. The operator files an 'Application for License to Drill a Well,' which contains a brief section which asks the question, 'has the surface owner/tenant agreed to the location of the well?.' The surface owner/tenant can appeal to the Energy Resources Conservation Board (ERCB) with respect to the location and it is the ERCB which makes the final decision. More often than not, resolution of the well site location occurs during negotiation for the surface lease which will outline the conditions and dollars that will be paid so as to obtain access to and the right to work on the land. The law requires that the proposed completed lease<sup>(1)</sup> be left with the landowner for 48 hours so that he/she can decide whether to sign it or not.

If, after the 48-hour period, the landowner is not satisfied with the area to be taken, the amount of rental, or any provision of the lease, he/she can return it unsigned to the operator's representative. If the lease is satisfactory to the landowner, with or without amendments, he/she can sign the lease and The Surface Rights Act and the Board are not then involved.

If the landowner does not sign the surface lease offered by the operator, the operator must apply to the Surface Rights Board (SRB) for a right-of-entry order. A right-of-entry order is an order of the Surface Rights Board granting to an operator the use of a certain area of land surface for operations such as drilling for and producing oil and gas; mining for and producing coal and other minerals; constructing and operating roadways, pipelines, power transmission lines or telephone lines; or any purpose directly connected with any of the foregoing.

- (1) The Alberta Surface Rights Act defines 'surface lease' as a lease or other instrument under which the surface of land is being held for any purpose for which a right-of-entry order may be granted under this Act and which provides for payment of compensation.

A copy of the application and a notice must be served on the landowner and each occupant and after seven days (for a well site, roadway or battery site or for opening a mine), or after 21 days (for a pipeline, powerline or telephone line), the Surface Rights Board may grant a right-of-entry order. The landowner can submit an objection in writing to the Surface Rights Board with respect to any matter EXCEPT matters dealing with the amount of compensation. While the Surface Rights Board has no jurisdiction or authority with respect to the LOCATION of a well site or mining operation, or the overall ROUTES of pipelines, power lines and telephone lines (objections in this regard are directed to the Energy Resources Conservation Board), from time to time the Surface Rights Board has dealt with objections raised by a respondent on such matters as the location of roadways and the routes of pipelines, power lines and telephone lines described on a specific license application. Because of this overlapping jurisdiction, on receiving an objection, the Surface Rights Board will decide whether a hearing should be held before a right-of-entry order is granted, or whether the objection should be made to the Energy Resources Conservation Board, or whether the objection deals with a matter of compensation.

If there is a right-of-entry order, the compensation hearing is not usually held before the operator has completed the initial operations. Although this occurs several months after the granting of the right-of-entry order, the compensation relates back to the date of the right-of-entry order. The surface lease remains in effect for the term of years specified therein, but most surface leases contain a clause permitting the operator to terminate the lease at any time upon proper notice. A right-of-entry order remains in effect until it is terminated by a further order of the Board. When the operator no longer requires the land concerned, the operator can apply for termination of the order. At the same time, the operator must supply:

- 1) a copy of the Reclamation Certificate issued by the Land Surface Conservation and Reclamation Council certifying that the area concerned has been properly restored and reclaimed; AND
- 2) evidence that all persons having an interest in the lands have been notified of the proposed termination.

A surface lease can only be terminated by the operator upon notice as set out in the lease AND upon the operator obtaining a RECLAMATION CERTIFICATE.

If the operator refuses to pay, the landowner may submit a claim in writing to the Surface Rights Board, if it deals with damage to land, loss or damage to livestock or other personal property, or for time and expense in recovering strayed livestock. However, the Board can only consider the claim if it is made within six months of the last date on which the damage occurred and the claim is for \$2,000. or less. If the claim does not meet these requirements, the landowner must take legal action through the courts to collect damages. With respect to



adjusting or reviewing the rental under a surface lease or the annual compensation under a Board order, the landowner can have this done only if the surface lease or compensation order provides for an annual payment of rental or compensation and was made after January 1, 1972 (with respect to well sites, access roads, and battery sites), and after January 1, 1977 (with respect to pipelines, power lines and telephone lines). The right to review is available at any time after the end of the fourth year of the term of the surface lease or right-of-entry order. The surface owner must give notice in writing to the operator that he/she desires a review of the rental or annual compensation, and must be prepared to negotiate with the operator in this regard.

If the owner and the operator can reach an agreement as to a new rate of rental or annual compensation, either the surface lease is amended to this effect, or the Board is notified of the agreement so that the compensation order can be amended to show the new rate of annual compensation.

If the owner and the operator cannot agree on a new rental or rate of annual compensation, the owner can apply to the Board in writing, to have the Board determine a new rental or annual compensation. The Board will hold a hearing at which evidence can be received from the owner and the operator and will then determine the new rental or compensation to be paid by the operator for the years of the term subsequent to the year in which notice is given.

While the foregoing statement would appear to describe a rather simplistic and straightforward arrangement, in actuality considerable input was received from all segments of the public. The public hearings and submissions received highlighted a number of concerns that can be resolved only through legislated changes. It is the Committee's view that the system currently in place can be improved for the benefit of all Albertans and to this end recommends that the Alberta Surface Rights Act and other provincial statutes affected be modified to adopt these recommendations.

## **1. Surface Rights Board — Energy Resources Conservation Board**

- \* That the Surface Rights Board act as an arbitrator solely in the area of compensation, and that responsibility for the issuing, administration and termination of right-of-entry orders come under the jurisdiction of the Energy Resources Conservation Board.
- \* That the Energy Resources Conservation Board expand its agricultural expertise base and maintain it at a high level of competence and experience.
- \* That a complete package of information relative to surface rights in Alberta be prepared by the Energy Resources Conservation Board, the Alberta Surface Rights Board, the Office of the Farmers' Advocate and the Registrar of Land Agents, and that on first contact with a landowner, the land agent provide the landowner with this package of information; and that verification of receipt of such information by the landowner be filed with the Energy Resources Conservation Board.

## **2. Right-of-Entry**

- \* That when the Energy Resources Conservation Board receives the 'Application for Right-of-Entry' (Form A), it receive as a mandatory part of the application, a copy of the written offer and all material prepared by the applicant and presented to the respondent along with the respondent's rejection and reasons for the objections.
- \* That prior to the granting of a right-of-entry order, the Board shall have in their possession a written offer from the applicant to the respondent, and a refusal of the offer by the respondent along with his/her request. It is further recommended that legislation should stipulate that the applicant would pay to the respondent 85 percent of the applicant's written offer, this being an advance payment in all right-of-entry cases. The written offer shall be based on provisions found in Section 23 of The Surface Rights Act.
- \* That the right-of-entry order grant sufficient area for the work so described on the applicant's license. It is further recommended that the right-of-entry order cover the methods and standards of reclamation-restoration, the methods of installation, a schedule for timing, locations and size of well sites, width of power lines and pipelines, above ground installations, as well as access roads and roadways and any other matter pertaining to the applicant's license.
- \* That the right-of-entry order be clarified to include drilling and/or pipeline installation approval as well as operating approval and that the order stipulate line or lines, well or wells, and describe those surface structures that might be anticipated in the future.
- \* That the time frame for the issuance of right-of-entry orders be made consistent in all circumstances and that the time frame be 21 days.

## **3. Assignment of Compensation**

Section 35 of The Surface Rights Act allows for the assignment of compensation from the owner or occupant to the new owner or occupant of the land. This section also permits that compensation may remain with the former landowner, thereby leaving the purchaser/new landowner with no rights to compensation on an annual basis in the case of well sites and power lines, unless he/she specifically acquires these rights. It is the Committee's view that compensation on an annual basis is provided to cover adverse effect, loss of production, inconvenience or damage to the land and that when a leaseholder sells his/her land the former owner no longer suffers from adverse effect, loss of production, inconvenience or damage to the land. While a number of firms, particularly the power companies, have clauses in their surface rights agreements stipulating that annual compensation payments are to apply to the land, the opportunity for assignment of compensation continues to be protected by the laws of Alberta.

- \* It is the Committee's view that compensation should be paid to whom it is due, and it is recommended that the legislation be changed so as to provide that annual compensation payments in all future surface rights agreements be made payable to the owner of the land.

#### **4. Review of Annual Compensation**

- \* Section 36 of The Surface Rights Act provides for a five-year review basis for annual compensation on compensation orders made after January 1, 1972. It is the Committee's recommendation that Section 36(2) be deleted from The Surface Rights Act, and that the Surface Rights Board accept applications and schedule hearings for the updating of agreements signed prior to 1972.

#### **5. Settlement of Disputes**

- \* Section 38 permits the Surface Rights Board to hold a hearing and make an order with respect to disputes in certain specific areas provided that an application is made in writing to the Board by a party to the dispute within six months of the last date on which damage is alleged to have occurred, and the amount of compensation claimed by the owner or occupant does not exceed the sum of \$2,000. It is the Committee's view that neither the time limitation nor the dollar limitation are adequate and the Committee recommends that the time frame be two years and the dollar limitation be \$25,000.



## **F. OTHER AREAS OF INTEREST**

This section of the report deals with several areas of concern not specifically identified within the terms of reference, but which, in the view of the Committee, fall within the Committee's general obligation to undertake a total review of surface rights in Alberta.

## **1. Reclamation, Restoration and Land Conservation**

One of the most pronounced and important concerns raised by landowners was the subject area dealing with the method and manner of reclamation and land restoration. Throughout the province, landowners raised questions and suggested a variety of alternatives for improvement in this area. The various topographies, with the resultant variety of topsoil and drainage conditions and differing climatic patterns, have been impacted upon in many diverse ways by energy developments. Despite the diversity of experiences, landowners throughout Alberta share a common concern that the preservation of agricultural topsoil must be paramount in the development of reclamation and land restoration standards. The Committee agrees with this widespread feeling.

Many of the unfortunate examples illustrating questionable reclamation and land restoration practices actually occurred years ago. Prior to 1963, there were no legislated requirements for reclamation standards for well sites other than those contained in lease or easement agreements between the operator and the landowner or those outlined in a right-of-entry order. In 1963, The Surface Reclamation Act was proclaimed and mandated that upon the completion or abandonment of a well, operators were required to level the lease, remove debris and rocks, cultivate the land, control weeds, and repair fences so that the lease was left in a condition that would not interfere with farming operations. In 1973 The Land Surface Conservation and Reclamation Act was proclaimed, and in 1978, Part 3, the section titled 'Reclamation Orders and Certificates,' became law in Alberta and required that well sites be reclaimed to a condition of as good or better than the original site. This new standard was set out in Guidelines for Reclamation of Land in Alberta, and was further implemented with the writing of Minimum Reclamation Standards for Patented Lands which were issued to all operators and municipal governments. As of 1978, the laws of Alberta have required the saving of topsoil on well sites.

It is the Committee's view that reclamation-restoration of a site or right-of-way has to be planned before work starts and must be under constant care from the very beginning. Unless arrangements are made in advance for the materials needed for proper reclamation-restoration to be set aside from the first day of the work, it will not be possible later to obtain the best reclamation-restoration. During the planning and development of a site or right-of-way, these considerations must be addressed and provision for any special measures must be identified prior to the issuance of a license.

The Committee wishes to stress that the conservation of topsoil and the preservation of prime agricultural land are of paramount importance, and in this regard makes the following recommendations:

- \* That the Land Conservation and Reclamation Council become more aggressive and vigilant in ensuring the conservation of topsoil and the preservation of prime agricultural land.
- \* That the Energy Resources Conservation Board include as part of its licensing requirement, strict reclamation-restoration guidelines to be known as the 'Soil

Protection Order' as determined by the Land Conservation and Reclamation Council in consultation with Alberta Agriculture, Alberta Environment and the Energy Resources Conservation Board.

- \* That a copy of the 'Soil Protection Order' be included in the information package on surface rights in Alberta along with a document explaining the responsibilities of the Land Conservation and Reclamation Council, and the name and address of the nearest Reclamation Officer.
- \* That the Land Conservation and Reclamation Council address itself to an overall upgrading of the qualifications of its permanent Reclamation Officers.
- \* That 'local reclamation officers' be members of local Agricultural Development Committees.
- \* That The Land Surface Conservation and Reclamation Act be amended to read as follows:

39 (1)(e) remove and conserve the topsoil including the surface and organic horizon of the soil profile where environmental conditions permit.

43 (1) where a reclamation order is not complied with the Council may stop the operation and cause any work to be done to remedy the default...

- \* That a new type of reclamation certificate be issued for a two-year period following the completion of reclamation-restoration. This certificate is to be known as the 'temporary reclamation certificate.' This two-year time frame would allow the site or right-of-way to be 'field tested.'
- \* That it be mandatory that all operators file with the Energy Resources Conservation Board, a list clearly identifying both the type and quantity of chemicals used on the site or right-of-way.
- \* That a new type of reclamation certificate be issued for pipelines at the time of installation and operation. This certificate is to be known as the 'pipeline reclamation certificate' and until such time as the pipeline operator can obtain a 'reclamation certificate,' the operator is to be required to compensate the landowner on an annual basis as determined by consideration of Section 23 (2)(b)(c)(d) and (e) of The Surface Rights Act.
- \* That Alberta Environment undertake a comprehensive study and determine a policy with respect to future pipeline and power line relocations.
- \* That the mandate of the Land Conservation and Reclamation Council be expanded to include responsibility for water lines.



## **2. Major Electrical Transmission Lines**

During the Select Committee hearings in Alberta, considerable representation was made to the Committee with respect to the public input process followed by provincial regulatory bodies prior to final decisions being made concerning the routing of major electrical transmission lines. Concerns were raised about the possible adverse impact on people, livestock, crops and land located near major transmission lines by such lines. The provision of annual rentals for certain types of surface structures was also raised with the Committee.

In July of 1981, the Committee visited the Los Angeles area and viewed transmission lines operated by Southern California-Edison. Committee members were impressed with the type of agricultural activities that are located under major electrical transmission lines in and around the City of Los Angeles. Tree nurseries, commercial recreational facilities, public parks, parking areas, and a variety of commercial activities are located within the rights-of-way and high density residential areas are very proximate to these rights-of-way. The Committee received no information confirming apparent adverse impact on the non-electrical activities being operated within the rights-of-ways, or on the residential areas adjoining the rights-of-way.

During the Committee's visit to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of West Germany, the Committee viewed numerous agricultural activities conducted within the rights-of-way of major electrical transmission lines, and could detect no apparent ill effects on those agricultural operations. As in the Los Angeles area, visitations to the United Kingdom and Europe provided the Committee with an opportunity to be most impressed by the land usage practices employed adjacent to and within electrical rights-of-way.

The Committee believes that major transmission lines should be located in a manner that would minimize their impact on prime agricultural land, and believes that diagonal crossings across prime agricultural land should be permitted only where absolutely necessary.

The Committee makes the following recommendations:

### **Planning and Systems**

- \* That the Energy Resources Conservation Board be requested in the near future to hold public hearings regarding the development of an overall system of planning for the transmission of electrical energy in Alberta.
- \* That these hearings should provide an opportunity for all Albertans to participate.
- \* That both Alberta Environment and Alberta Agriculture actively participate in these hearings.
- \* That once these initial hearings are concluded, the Energy Resources Conservation Board initiate an additional set of public hearings so as to make recommendations for the routing of specific major electrical transmission lines.
- \* That in determining the overall system plan and specific transmission line routes, every effort should be made to avoid the crossing of prime agricultural land, but when such land cannot be avoided, that a multi-use corridor be developed for use

by both the private and public sectors.

### **Compensation**

- \* That improved guidelines and procedures be established to enable potential intervenors to make application for reimbursement for costs of intervention prior to their preparation and presentation at Energy Resources Conservation Board hearings.
- \* That legislation provide the right to landowners to seek annual compensation for all major transmission line surface structures erected by utility companies, regardless of their date of placement.
- \* That the time frame for the overall review of compensation be five years.

### **3. Seismic Activity**

At present geophysical companies carrying out seismic exploration cannot enter onto private land without the permission of the landowner. Landowners and operators appear satisfied with the current system.

However, geophysical companies can carry out seismic activity on public roadways and often carry out such activity without written permission from the roadway authority. This has led to difficulty in identifying the operator and receiving compensation for damages when they occur within the roadway rights-of-way and/or on adjoining lands.

The Committee recommends:

- \* That all geophysical companies obtain a 'Permit of Exploration' from the municipality responsible for the roadway in advance of seismic exploration.



#### **4. Entry for Surveying and Test Drilling**

Concern was raised about the ease with which entry can be gained onto an individual's land for the purposes of surveying and test drilling. No notification need be given to the landowner and permission of the landowner is not required.

- \* In this context, the Committee recommends that written notice be provided to the registered owner, at least two weeks in advance of an upcoming project.

## **5. Public Lands**

Mineral surface leases and pipeline easements on public lands both occupied and unoccupied, drew considerable attention at the public hearings conducted by the Committee. Although little concern was expressed with respect to the current practice of providing general easements free of charge to rural electrification associations and rural gas co-ops, divergent viewpoints were expressed with respect to mineral surface leases and easements for commercial pipelines and power lines on public lands.

Some operators and land agents expressed strong reservation about the amount of annual rentals paid to lessees of public lands, by operators, by pointing out several extreme cases in which lessees were receiving more in annual rentals than they were paying to the Crown for the lease of the said lands. Farmers and ranchers on the other hand, defended the retention of the current system which requires operators to deal with both the Crown and the lessees when carrying out activities on occupied public lands. These farmers and ranchers outlined the problems caused by additional access and stressed the added costs for supervision, particularly in the case of public lands, utilized for grazing purposes.

The Committee makes the following recommendations with respect to public lands:

- \* That the compensation concept outlined in an earlier section titled 'Compensation for All Force-Takings' not apply to public lands.

### **Occupied Public Lands**

- \* That the present system which necessitates an operator to deal with both the Crown and the lessee, be retained.
- \* That the Crown adjust the compensation received for the market value of land to parallel as near as possible the amount that it would require from an agricultural entrepreneur by way of a Farm Development Sale, or the market value determined by the sale of comparable lands in the area.

### **Unoccupied Public Lands**

- \* That the basis for compensation received in the initial year be determined by the market value of the land according to the formula as outlined under 'Occupied Public Lands'.
- \* That timber damage be identified where applicable, and that a dollar figure be determined for this damage.
- \* That the annual compensation received by the Crown should, as near as possible, parallel that received by private landowners with comparable land in the area.

## 6. Well Site Locations

The Committee believes that the Energy Resources Conservation Board must be as flexible as possible in determining drilling spacing unit target area requirements for oil and gas wells on parcels of land utilized for agricultural production.

Wells located in the centers of fields cause great inconvenience and add to the cost of projects. The necessity of all-weather access roads to such sites severs the field and results in decreased farming efficiency and increased operating times and costs. Overhead power lines to these sites are often as inhibiting to modern ground farm equipment as they are to aircraft utilized for overhead seeding and spraying. As well, it takes little imagination to understand the negative impact of these wells on the modern equipment now being utilized in the irrigated areas of Alberta.

Spacing and target area regulations for oil and gas wells is a subject of considerable province-wide interest, and the Committee received input from landowners at all of the public hearings.

It is the Committee's view that the Energy Resources Conservation Board has been listening and the Committee is pleased with the initiative of the Board in scheduling public hearings in Grande Prairie in April, 1980, and in Edmonton in March, 1981. As a result of these hearings, the Board has issued Orders (SU 1040 and SU 1088), for specific areas of the province that will provide for the relocation of the drilling space unit (DSU) to the northeast legal subdivision (LSD) and which provide for the designation of primary and secondary target areas for oil wells. No corresponding changes were made, however, in the location of gas well DSUs.

While the Committee expresses its pleasure with these Orders, it also recognizes that more can and must be done to ensure that the lowest possible negative impact of well site locations occur on agricultural lands throughout Alberta. In this context, it must be made clear that submissions made by the agricultural community recognized that it would be inappropriate that changes should be required on existing sites or on sites which are presently being developed on the basis of already approved drilling spacing units. Landowners also realize that geophysical conditions on specific plots of land might necessitate a circumventing of any general drilling spacing unit regulation. It must also be noted that submissions to the Committee concentrated on improvements in the white and yellow zones of the province and not in the green zone. It is the Committee's view that these stated positions reflect a responsible level of realism by the landowners of Alberta.

The Committee believes that the Energy Resources Conservation Board has an important leadership role to play in encouraging the energy industry to utilize technological advances in all parts of Alberta, and in particular in the heavy oil areas of the province where well site density per quarter of land can be high in number.



On the subject of well site locations, the Committee wishes to make these recommendations:

- \* That the Energy Resources Conservation Board be as flexible as possible in determining drilling spacing unit target area requirements for oil and gas wells on parcels of land utilized for agricultural production so as to ensure the lowest possible negative impact of well site locations on these lands.
- \* That the Energy Resources Conservation Board review its position on the location of gas well drilling spacing units and determine a policy that would further minimize the impact of site locations of gas wells on lands used for agriculture.
- \* That in the heavy oil areas of the province, the Energy Resources Conservation Board encourage operators to adopt slant-hole and/or directional drilling techniques.

## **7. Water Wells**

A number of submissions strongly suggested that water wells and domestic water supplies have and are continuing to be affected by seismic activity, injection wells, water withdrawal wells and open pit coal mines. While the Committee did not review this matter as thoroughly as it would have liked to, the Committee is of the view that a problem does exist and makes these recommendations:

- \* That Alberta Environment undertake studies to determine the impact of energy activities on water wells and domestic water supplies.
- \* That regulations governing seismic activity be amended to prohibit seismic activity within 1200 feet of a water well or domestic water supply.
- \* That programs of assistance currently available to compensate landowners for loss of water supplies because of proven energy operations, be revised to recognize the total costs of obtaining replacement water supplies.

## 8. Surface Mining

At the turn of the century few, if any, were concerned about the scars on our land topography and little attention was paid to land disturbances and surface reclamation. Time, however, has seen increased attention paid to this matter. Alberta's Land Surface Conservation and Reclamation Act, introduced in 1973, regards reclamation as a process to restore land after a surface disturbance to a 'level of productivity equal to or greater than that which existed prior to development.' Post-industrial attention must now be given to every aspect of land conditions as well as human, agricultural and wildlife use.

While the standards may often be technically difficult to fulfill, and expensive, operators are no longer given a choice. If companies wish to operate in Alberta, they must plan rigorously for post-disturbance reclamation and land use. Since 1973 over thirty approvals have been issued and in all cases the operator has had to put up cash or bonds to cover the cost of reclamation in the event of premature abandonment. For coal strip mines, the foremost site type in Alberta, the basic security is around \$100,000. and for oil sands development, around \$250,000. Added to this are fees accrued during mining which may add to a total cost of \$2 - \$16 million (coal) or \$30 million (oil sands). In addition to the reclamation-restoration that must be undertaken by operators, since 1977 the government has committed up to \$5 million per year from the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund to underwrite government reclamation of old abandoned sites and reclamation research.

The Committee was most impressed with the quality of the restoration-reclamation projects that it had an opportunity to see. Sites in Alberta, Wyoming, Montana, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany were visited and at all sites the Committee viewed land reclamation in the current context. Land reclamation is a relatively new technology and despite the attention paid to this subject in Alberta, we can and should continue to draw on the experiences found in other jurisdictions. The preservation of agricultural land must continue to be of paramount importance and, where possible, surface mining should only occur in those areas of marginal to negligible agricultural use.

Two Acts currently govern the procedures for land assembly and compensation to landowners affected by surface mining. If the initiator of a project is a private company, matters relative to land assembly and compensation are covered by The Surface Rights Act; if the initiator of a project is a government, matters relative to land assembly and compensation are covered by The Expropriation Act. This dichotomy of approaches has caused confusion and perceived inequities in treatment.

The presentations made to the Committee by Alberta residents left a lasting impression on the members of the Committee primarily because of the sociological impact of such projects on people. The Committee recognizes that when individuals are forced to leave their homes and farms, unique stresses are encountered, be they emotional, physical and psychological. A simple assessment of one's property, based on current market conditions, does not recognize these stresses.



As well it is extremely difficult on landowners not to know specifically when their land will be needed for a surface mining project. The Committee believes that a landowner should know when his/her land will be utilized by an operator as far in advance as possible so as to permit that landowner to maximize his/her opportunity for resettlement and re-establishment of the agricultural operation. A mechanism is needed to provide the landowner with the ability to maintain his/her livelihood.

The Committee wishes to make the following recommendations in this context:

- \* That a review be undertaken to determine which Act, The Expropriation Act, The Surface Rights Act, or a new Act, should prevail in cases where private lands are needed for surface mining projects.
- \* That compensation provided to a landowner be adequate to re-establish a home or agricultural operation equivalent to the one lost.
- \* That the landowner be in a position to initiate procedures for the sale of his/her land to the operator desiring the land.
- \* That a 'level of productivity equal to or greater than that which existed prior to development' be the standard required by Alberta Environment for reclamation-restoration work in the case of surface mining.

# APPENDIX A

## PUBLIC HEARINGS

### SELECT COMMITTEE ON SURFACE RIGHTS

#### **VEGREVILLE, December 9, 1980**

Mr. Grant Bergman & Mr. Bob Sarfinchin

Mr. Peter Hrabec, Chairman, Agricultural Development Committee,  
County of Beaver

County of Minburn

Mr. John Karcha

Mr. Leon Malofe

Mr. George Nesbitt, Agricultural Development Committee, County of Minburn

Mrs. Nancy Soloway

Mr. A. Trimble

#### **VERMILION, December 10, 1980**

Mr. Tom Barton, Chairman, Agricultural Development Committee,  
County of Flagstaff

Mr. George Gow, Northeast Alberta Surface Rights Protective Association

Mr. Carl Schneider, Vice Chairman, Alberta Cattle Commission

#### **KITSCOTY, December 10, 1980**

Mr. Ralph Cooper, Chairman, A.D.C., County of Vermilion River

Mrs. Marion Crichton

Mr. Stewart Inge

Mr. John Kelly & Son

Mr. Leo Mitchel

#### **ELK POINT, December 10, 1980**

Mr. Alban Bugej

Mr. Pat O'Neil & Mr. Frank Schwengler, St. Paul ADC

Mr. Alfred Opanavicius

**BONNYVILLE, December 11, 1980**

Mr. Romeo Lauzon, Lakeland Environmental Agricultural Protection Society  
(LEAPS)

Mr. Jacques Dargis, Chairman, ADC for M.D. 87 & Pt. of I.D. 18

Mr. & Mrs. Gabriel Ehnes

Mr. Robert Strayer

**CALGARY, January 6, 7, 8, & 9, 1981**

Mr. Kay, Bennett Jones (Solicitors)

Mr. J.A. Clow, Calgary Power

Mr. Ben Meulenbeld, Canadian Hunter Exploration Limited

Mr. Ray Frocklage, Canadian Petroleum Association

Mr. J.P. MacKenzie, Coseka Resources Ltd.

Mr. R.L. Suitor, Dome Petroleum Ltd.

Mr. Harvey Gardner

Mr. Walter Smith, Esso Resources

Mr. Stan Stefanowski, Home Oil Co. Ltd.

Mr. Greg Larsen, Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas

Independent Petroleum Association of Canada

Mr. Arnold Jones, Chairman, ADC, Municipal District of Rockyview

Mr. Ron Reid, Merland Explorations Ltd.

Mr. L. Van Der Burgh, Norcen Energy Resources Ltd.

Norm McKenzie Land & Field Service Ltd.

Mr. R.C. Verner, PanCanadian Petroleum Ltd.

Mr. Thompson, Petrofina Canada

Mr. Harold Starke

Mr. Keys, Mr. Yates, Total Petroleum

Mr. J.A. Mercier, Universal Explorations Ltd.

Western Stock Growers' Association

**MEDICINE HAT, January 13, 1981**

Mr. Peter Armstrong

Mr. Peter Biemans on behalf of Mr. Frank Gechter



Mr. R. Gary Lehr, Medicine Hat Chamber of Commerce & Clearwater Local  
132 of Unifarm

Mr. John Lentz

Mr. Barry Miskuski, Niblock & Company

Mr. Olander Ost

Dr. K.C. Sauer, City of Medicine Hat Gas Utility

Southeast Alberta Landholders Association (Mr. Mel Klaiber)

Mr. Harry Whal, Solicitor on behalf of Mr. T. Adams

Mr. Benny Walter

Wisdom Community (Mr. Dick McInley)

Mr. Phil Stonehouse, Medicine Hat ADC

#### **BOW ISLAND, January 14, 1981**

Bow Island Local of Unifarm (Mr. A. Schaufele)

Mr. Merle G. Collins, Chairman, 40 Mile ADC

Mr. Dave Cubbon, County of 40 Mile Agricultural Service Board

Mr. Lorne Laidlaw

Mr. Ray Ulrich

#### **TABER, January 14, 1981**

Mr. J. Dene Berry, Alberta Irrigation Projects Association

Mr. Les Chomany, Municipal District of Taber Surface Rights Association

Mr. Clyde Conrad

Mr. John J. Debona

Mr. Jake Hoffer, Cameron Farms

Mr. Mike Powell, Town of Taber

#### **LETHBRIDGE, January 14, 1981**

Mr. Alex Forrayi, Picture Butte & District Chamber of Commerce & Mr.  
Frank Nemeth, Chairman of the ADC

Mr. Jamie McEwan, Oldman River Regional Planning Commission

Mr. Leroy Niedermier

Mr. Alex Onody

Mr. Frank Peta

Mrs. Joyce E. Thomas, Mr. Garrett Nesfeldt & Mrs. Marilyn Withage

**CARDSTON, January 15, 1981**

Mr. Roy Johnson, Ross Lake Community Pasture

Mr. Leland Nielson

Mr. Jack Lowe

Mr. Rick Billingsley

**PINCHER CREEK, January 15, 1981**

Mr. & Mrs. Howard David

Foothills Protective Association

**FT. MACLEOD, January 15, 1981**

Mr. William Arsene

**NANTON, January 16, 1981**

Mr. Dennis Bishop, Robbins & Bishop, Barristers & Solicitors

Mrs. Kathryn Gardner, Foothills Justice League

Mr. R.J. Hartell & Mr. Doug Lansdell

Mr. Ken Houlton, Mr. Carl Wilson & Mr. Albert Fox

Mr. & Mrs. Roy Mundell

Mr. Ed Nelson, Waldron Grazing Co-op

Willow Creek Surface Rights Society

**VULCAN, January 16, 1981**

Mr. Allan Graff

Mr. & Mrs. Pete Groeneveld

Mr. Walter Hlookoff

Mr. J. Dale Imeson

Mr. Roy King, Arrowwood and District Surface Rights Group

Mr. Gary McMorris & Mr. Michael Monner

Mr. David Thomas, LID (Langdon, Indus & Dalemead area)

Mr. W.E. Thomson

Mr. Don Walker, Crowsnest Pass Economic Development Board

**BEAVERLODGE, February 4, 1981**

Mr. Gilbert Balderston, Chairman, County of Grande Prairie ADC

Mr. J. Darryl Carter, Director, Bear Lake Farmers' Rights Group

Mr. Glen Dixon

Mrs. Linda Elvestad, Tighten Restrictions & Controlled Environment  
(TRACE)

Mr. George Fischer

Mr. Oalf Harpe, Albright Surface Rights Group

Mr. Ulf Hasselbach

Mr. Brian McDonald, Proctor & Gamble

Mr. Allan H. Johnstone

Mr. Vern Scorgie, Chairman, Elmworth Surface Rights Group

**SPIRIT RIVER, February 4, 1981**

Mr. William Bayers

Mr. Jim Elly

Mr. Stan Erickson, Region I, Unifarm

Mr. Emil Grusie

Miss Brenda McKinnon

Mr. Ken MacIntyre

Mr. Ray Nikiforuk

Mr. Werner Sellin

**PEACE RIVER, February 5, 1981**

Mr. Peter Doll

Mr. Jim Rasmusson

**HIGH PRAIRIE, February 5, 1981**

Mrs. Fran Deynaka

Mrs. Adele Dietterle

Mr. Bill Harlos



Mr. Mike Kicenuik  
Mr. Alex Komisar  
Mr. John Kryzalka  
Mr. Phil Nichols  
Mr. Edmo Peyre

**VALLEYVIEW, February 5, 1981**

Mr. Hilar Dion, Smoky River Surface Rights Society  
Mr. Robert Girard, Smoky River Agricultural Development Committee

**LAMONT, February 9, 1981**

Mr. Carl Frisky  
Mr. Nick Seniuk, Chairman, Lamont ADC  
Mr. Ed Wholly

**REDWATER, February 10, 1981**

Mr. Graham Crawford  
Mr. John Oleksyn  
Mr. Eric Jarvis, Mr. Roger Pursche & Mr. Paul Stachniak

**MORINVILLE, February 10, 1981**

Mr. Gerry Belke, Morinville ADC

**BARRHEAD, February 10, 1981**

Mr. Alfred Lamb  
Mr. Harvey Lehr, Chairman, Fort Assiniboine ADC  
Mr. L. Maykut & Mr. Henry Wierenga  
Mr. J.S. Smith, Reeve, County of Barrhead  
Mr. L.W. Tywoniuk  
County of Barrhead ADC  
Mr. Andy Wierenga, Neerlandria Christian Farmers Federation

**MAYERTHORPE, February 11, 1981**

Mr. Carl Christman  
Mr. Barlow Deering

Mr. John Ohnysty, ADC for the I.D. #14  
Mr. A. Koberstein, County of Lac Ste. Anne  
Mr. Hermann Neudecker  
Mr. Jurgen Preugschas

**WETASKIWIN, February 17, 1981**

Mr. Ken Alberg  
Mr. Charles Bailey  
Mr. Bob Blackmore  
Mr. Marvin LaBarge  
Mr. Myrick Rosser  
Mr. Ralph Tate  
Mr. John Terlesky, Leduc ADC  
Mr. Cliff Zilkie, Wetaskiwin ADC

**LACOMBE, February 18, 1981**

Mr. John A. Jaffary  
Mr. Harley Michael, Chairman, Heatburg Organization to Protect our  
Environment (HOPE)  
Mr. J.H. Moore  
Mr. Fred Mueller  
Mr. G.W. Neis

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE, February 19, 1981**

Mr. Joe Dey  
Mr. Chris Moeller  
Mr. Italo Pedrazzini  
Mr. Jim Songer  
Mr. Evert Tekelenburg

**RIMBEY, February 19, 1981**

Mr. Alvin Johnson  
Mr. Larry Luft, President, Blufton Agricultural Association  
Mr. Bill Moltzahn

Mr. John Pfeiffer  
Mr. Fred Schutz  
Mr. Bruce Tona  
Mr. Mike Troitsky

**DRAYTON VALLEY, February 19, 1981**

Mr. Alex Kanarski  
Mr. Walter & Elaine Koebernick  
Mr. Maurice McCullagh, Mr. O. Guze, Mr. W. Dusterhoff  
Mr. Ralph McKay  
Mr. Herman Neudecker, Paddle River Headwaters Protective Association  
Mr. Lawson Patten  
Mr. C.S. Rosell  
Mr. Dick Wedman  
Mr. Steve Yurchak (also on behalf of Mr. Doug Walkey)

**WARBURG, February 20, 1981**

Mr. Gene Begg, President, Warburg Pembina Surface Rights Group  
Mr. Clyde Cunningham  
Mr. Howard Cunningham  
Mr. Steve Grecko, President, Bonnie Glen Surface Rights Association  
Mr. Eric Grohn  
Mr. Ed Hakstol  
Mr. John Knopp  
Mr. Steve Lorincz, Genesee & Area Concerned Citizens Group  
Mr. John Szepesy

**KEEPHILLS, February 20, 1981**

Mr. John Ewasko  
Mr. Ken Porter  
Mr. John Surkan  
Mr. Erin White, Chairman, Committee on Keephills Environment (COKE)

**INNISFAIL, February 24, 1981**

Mr. Jim Daines  
Red Deer Agricultural Development Committee  
Mr. Bert Doering  
Mr. Herman Dorin  
Mr. Elmer Kure  
Alberta Fish & Game Association  
Mr. Joe Marshall  
Mr. Robert Morison, Chairman, Red Raven Surface Rights Association

**DIDSBURY, February 24, 1981**

Mr. Art Dickson  
Mr. Ken Jorsvick, Mountain View Landholders  
Mr. J.A. Lore  
Mr. Jack Macklin, Foothills Natural Gas Co-op  
Mr. & Mrs. N. Paton  
Mrs. Susan Pier  
Mrs. Dorothy Ross

**THREE HILLS, February 24, 1981**

Mr. Paul Vasseur, Three Hills Surface Rights Group  
Mr. Daryl Hurl, Canadian Association of Petroleum Landmen (CAPL)  
Kneehill Agricultural Development Committee  
Mr. Angus Park

**DRUMHELLER, February 25, 1981**

Mr. Ron Leonhardt  
Mr. Gordon Moulton, President, Hussar Surface Rights Group  
Mr. B. Pawlson, Wayne R.E.A.  
Alberta Power  
Mr. Stan Richmond, Starland Surface Rights Group  
Mr. Len Robinson, ADC for the County of Wheatland  
Mr. Gordon Will, Will Farms



**BROOKS, February 25, 1981**

Mr. Don Alberts, Eastern Irrigation District Landholders Association  
Mr. Wayne Arrison, Arrison Farms  
Mr. R. Eastman, Rosemary Landowners Association  
Mr. Jim Hajash, Chairman, ADC  
Mr. Tom Livingston  
Mr. Rudy Peltzer, Rosemary Electrification Association  
Mr. Ben Plumer

**STETTLER, February 25, 1981**

Mr. Bob Collins  
Mr. Jack Horner  
Mr. Ernest Kneeland, Chairman, Paintearth Protective Society  
Mr. James Letniak, ADC for the County of Paintearth

**WAINWRIGHT, February 26, 1981**

Mr. Robert Hogg, Town of Wainwright  
Mr. Allan Spady  
Mr. Don Taylor  
Mrs. Ivy Taylor  
Mr. Clayton Tondu

**KILLAM, February 26, 1981**

Mr. Alex Blatz, Reeve, County of Flagstaff  
Mr. Andrew Cameron, Flagstaff District of Unifarm  
Mr. D. Holdsworth  
Mr. Rolf Jacobsen, East Central Landholders Protection Association  
Mr. Robert Klassen, Chairman, County of Camrose ADC  
Mr. Gordon Stromberg  
Mr. B. Von Tettenborn, Round Hill Dodds Agricultural Protection Association

**LAC LA BICHE, March 5, 1981**

Mr. Dave Gale  
Lac La Biche Service Board

Mr. Bill Lewiski, Local Surface Reclamation Council Member, Improvement  
District #18 Advisory Council

Mr. John Lechowich

Mr. Paul Quantz

Mr. Raymond Rizzoli

**ATHABASCA, March 5, 1981**

Mr. Ed Alberts, Colinton & Boyle area farmers

Mr. Walter Aleksyuk, Grassland-Atmore farmers

Mr. Allan Balay, Rochester area farmers

Mr. Casey Bizon, Agricultural Service Board, County of Athabasca

Mr. Peter Muller, Donatville, Sarraile & Frains District concerned farmers

Mr. Kelly R. Olsen

Mr. Charles Rypien, Chairman, ADC for the County of Athabasca

Mr. Glen Sodergren, Boyle-Ellscoff farmers

**OYEN, March 10, 1981**

Mr. Roger Buxton, President, Neutral Hills Ratepayers Association

Mr. Angus McTavish, Crossroads 9 & 41 Landholders Association

Mr. Jim Musgrove

**EDMONTON, March 17, 18 & 19, 1981**

Alberta Federation of Gas Co-ops

Mr. Robert Anderson

Mr. Elmer Bittner, Alberta Institute of Agrologists

Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Ltd.

Christian Farmers Federation

Edmonton Association of Petroleum Landmen

Mrs. Carmie Ferris

Genesee Agricultural Protection Society

Mr. George Gordey

Mr. Steve Haley

Mr. Donald Henley

Mr. M.A. Karbonik

Mr. Joe Kueber

Mr. J.R. Larsen, Texaco Canada Resources

Mr. Bert Missal

Northwestern Utilities Ltd.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Palley

Mr. Jerald Rasmuson, Alberta Land Surveyors Association

Mr. Patrick Shaw

Swist Jones, Solicitors

Mr. Charles Tebby

Unifarm

**COCHRANE, March 20, 1981**

Mr. Bruce Boothby

Mr. Dave Copithorne, Cochrane Chamber of Commerce

Mr. Grant McNabb on behalf of David H. McDougall Ranch

## APPENDIX B

### WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON SURFACE RIGHTS

Mr. J.D. Edworthy, Alberta Association of Municipal Districts Counties,  
Edmonton

Mr. H.H. Somerville, Alberta Oil Sands Pipeline Ltd., Edmonton  
Alberta Rapeseed Growers' Association, Edmonton

Mr. C. Fred Bentley, Edmonton

Mrs. Gertrude Boden, Box 97, Forestburg, TOB 1NO  
Breton & District Chamber of Commerce

Mr. Warren Brower, President, Border Surface Rights Association, Aden  
Canadian Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors, Calgary

Mr. Peter Chemago, RR#1, Carvel, TOE OHO  
Chevron Standard Ltd., Calgary

Mr. Richard Scragg, Chairman, Community Advisory Committee, Bonnyville  
Cormie Kennedy, Barristers & Solicitors, Edmonton

Mr. Harry Delitzoy, Breton, TOC OPO  
Elk Point Surface Rights Association

Mr. Bill Emrich, RR#2, Innisfail TOM 1AO

Mr. A.E. Fahlman, Box 128, Seba Beach, TOE 2BO

Mr. & Mrs. Tom Findlay, Box 276, High River

Mr. Cyril Gazdarica, Brooks TOJ OJO

Mr. Julius Gehring, Box 655, Manning, TOH 2MO

Mr. A. Glenn, Edmonton

Mr. Roy Hanson, Box 31, Cadogan, TOB OTO

Mr. John A. Hourier, John Hourier & Associates, Cochrane

Mr. Jack Howard, Box 1809, Drumheller, TOJ OYO



Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Jones, RR#3, High River

Mr. George Kaliel, Box 40, Fawcett, Alberta, TOY OGO

Mr. Robert Kaller, Cormie Ranch Ltd., Edmonton

Mr. Henry Kowalchuk, Box 189, Willingdon, Alberta

County of Lacombe ADC

Lakeland Tourist Association, Vegreville

Mrs. Alice Larson, Box 61, Fort Kent, TOA 1HO

Mr. Gordon Leeson, Box 876, Didsbury

Mrs. June Luchy, Paradise Valley, TOB 3RO

Mr. R. McCormack, Edmonton

Mattheis Engineering Ltd., Calgary

Mr. N. Allen Maydonik, Corporate Counsel, Luscar Ltd., Edmonton

Mr. M. Meunier, Solicitor on behalf of Mr. Louis Tellier, Bonnyville

Dr. Angus Millar, 2209 - 41 Street S, Lethbridge T1K 4Y7

Municipal District of Pincher Creek

Murphy Oil Company Ltd., Calgary

Mr. John Mydansky, Box 236, Lamont

Mr. Robert Neave, RR#2, Camrose, T4V 2N1

Mr. Paul Norris, Edmonton

NOVA

Mr. Arvid Nystrom, RR#4, Rimbey, TOC 2JO

Mr. Bruce Olson, RR#1, Leduc, T9E 2X1

Mrs. Elise Osbak, Warburg

P & NG Land Services, Ltd., Edmonton

Petro Canada, Calgary

Mr. Al Plante, Fairview

The Agriculture Service Board, County of Ponoka

Mr. F. Mueller, President, Preserve Agricultural Land (PAL), RR#2,  
Lacombe

Prowse & Chowne, Barristers & Solicitors, Edmonton

Mr. Norbert Quaghebeur, Box 122, Legal, TOG ILO

Mr. R.A. Germiquet, Land Manager, Ranchmen's Resources (1976) Ltd.,  
550 - 444 - 5th Avenue SW, Calgary, T2P 2T8

Gerald Randle & Sons, RR#3, High River, TOL 1BO

Mr. John Reid, District Agriculturist, Peace River

Reynolds, Mirth & Cote, Barristers & Solicitors, Edmonton

Mr. Hugh Robertson, Box 59, Milk River

Mr. William Sereda, Mundare, TOB 3HO

Mr. James Shutlak, Box 333, Midnapore, TOL 1JO

Mr. R. Simmons, Alix, Alberta

Mr. Vern Heatherington, Chairman, Special Areas #3 ADC, New Bridgen  
Springside Hutterian Brethen, Box 120, Duchess, TOJ OZO

Mr. J. Howard Stanley, RR#1, Clandonald, TOC OXO

Star Oil & Gas Ltd., Calgary

Mr. John Steil, Steil Planning Ltd. (on behalf of group of landowners in  
Winterburn area)

Mr. & Mrs. Dan Stephenson, Box 402, Drayton Valley, TOE OMO

Women of Unifarm, c/o Mrs. Linora Jones, RR#3, High River

Mrs. Alma Smith, Recording Secretary - Region 13 Unifarm

Mr. Max VandenBrink, John's Rocky Agencies, Box 129, Rocky Mountain  
House

County of Vulcan

Mr. G. Wacowich, Box 67, Redwater

Municipal District of Wainwright

Mr. W.J. Waters, RR#3, Innisfail, TOM 1AO

Mr. & Mrs. Harold Webber, Box 1275, Drayton Valley

Dr. K.B. Wiancko, Edmonton

Mr. Jim Wolter, 1103 Beverly Boulevard East, Calgary

# APPENDIX C

## MEETINGS WITH VARIOUS OFFICIALS

### SELECT COMMITTEE ON SURFACE RIGHTS

**July 3, 1980**

Mr. H. Entrup, Farmers' Advocate Mr. B. Haddrell, Assistant Farmers' Advocate

**July 23, 1980**

SURFACE RIGHTS BOARD

Mr. C. Nielsen, Chairman

Mr. K. Spread, Member

Mr. B. Langridge, Solicitor

**September 22, 1980**

SASKATCHEWAN POWER CORPORATION

Mr. M. Offet, Land Manager

Mr. R. Dødd, Land Superintendent

Mr. Chuck Lunney, Land Superintendent

SASKATCHEWAN SURFACE RIGHTS ARBITRATION BOARD

Mr. R.A. Bews, Chairman

Ms. Audrey Wingert, Secretary to the Board

SASKATCHEWAN ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Garnett Holtzman, Solicitor

**October 1, 1980**

Mr. Stanley Church, Solicitor, Beaumont Proctor, Calgary

**October 8, 1980**

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mr. Dave Johnson, Engineer, Petroleum & Natural Gas Branch

Mr. Larry Bomford, District Agriculturist

MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARD, British Columbia

Mr. Ed Smith, Chairman

Mr. C. Ruddell, Vice Chairman

**October 9, 1980**

B.C. HYDRO

Mr. Ernest Collins, Properties Manager

Mr. Jeff Holmes, Solicitor

Mr. Jerry Holt, Manager of Acquisition

**October 16, 1980**

Mr. Dennis Roth, Solicitor, Edmonton

Mr. A. Ackroyd, Solicitor, Edmonton

**February 3, 1981**

LAND AGENTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

Mr. Dave Coombs, Registrar

Mr. Tom Livingston, Member

Mr. John Langelier, Member

Mr. John Sawiak, Member

Mr. Chuck Hall, Member

Mr. Fred Priestley-Wright, Member

Mr. Norm McNally, Chairman

Mr. John Pinkney, Member

Mr. Gordon Bullymore, Member

Mr. Ken Wolsey, Member

**June 17, 198**

PUBLIC LANDS DIVISION

Mr. C. Paquin, Assistant Deputy Minister

Mr. F. Facco, Director, Land Disposition Branch

RECLAMATION COUNCIL

Mr. Doug Herrington, Chairman

Mr. Stan Tracy, Secretary

Mr. Henry Thiessen, Assistant Deputy Minister

Mr. John King, Director of Land Assembly



**June 18, 1981**

ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION BOARD

Mr. Vern Millard, Chairman  
Mr. Keith Miller, Solicitor  
Mr. Vic Bohme, Member

**July 7, 1981**

LAND AGENTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. D. Coombs, Registrar  
Mr. N. McNally, Chairman  
Mr. F. Priestley-Wright, Member

**July 27, 1981**

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA – EDISON, Los Angeles

Mr. R.D. Nunnally, Supervisor of Transmission Planning  
Mr. C.S. Brooks, Manager of Land Acquisition  
Mr. F.R. Klumb, Chief of Transmission Design Engineering  
Mr. D.F. Baumann, Supervisor of Property Management  
Mr. R.M. Rutledge, Supervisor of Federal Permits

**July 29, 1981**

AMAX COAL, Belle Ayre Mine, Wyoming

Mr. Don Warfield, Director of Media Relations  
Mr. Dave Ham, Senior Public Affairs Counsel  
Mr. Gary Brown, General Manager of Operations  
Mr. Randy Shinn, Manager, Environmental Engineering  
Mr. Dick Erb, Real Estate Manager

**July 30, 1981**

WESTERN ENERGY COMPANY (a subsidiary of Montana Power), Montana

Mr. Roger Rice, Vice President of Resources Division  
Mr. Rick Dale, Manager, Colstrip Operations  
Mr. Bill Schwarzkopt, Reclamation Supervisor  
Mr. Joe Coenenberg, Environmental Coordinator  
Mr. Jim Burchett, Engineering Supervisor  
Mr. Eldon Woods, Project Engineer 3 & 4 Mine Expansion  
Mr. Mike Grende, Manager, Lands and Leases

**September 1 & 2, 1981**

NATIONAL COAL BOARD OPENCAST EXECUTIVE, England

Mr. John W. Stevenson, Chief Planning Officer  
Mr. Brent Jones, Director of Land Services  
Mr. Jack Alderson, Land Agent  
Mr. Peter Cotgrove, Director of Finance  
Mr. John Tomlinson, Chief Production Manager  
Mr. Colin Brook, Chief Opencast Engineer

**September 3, 1981**

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, London, England

Miss Hazel Rice, Principal, Gas Division  
Mr. Peter Carter, Assistant Secretary, Coal Division  
Mr. Hugh Walker, Coal Division

**September 7, 1981**

DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY, NETHERLANDS

Mr. O.P.D. Croiset van Uchelin, Head, Legal Department  
Mr. J.J. Reinders, Head of West Netherlands Section, Land Department

**September 8, 1981**

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, Netherlands

Mr. I. Bakker, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Gas Department, Secretary,  
Pipeline Routing Committee  
Mr. H. van Eupen, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Deputy Head, Oil  
Department  
Mr. P.F. van den Broek, Manager, Foundation Pipeline Street West  
Mr. van den Jouwen, Ministry of Traffic and Waterways, Head of Surface  
Rights  
Mr. Crijns, Ministry of Agriculture, Land use Department

**September 9, 1981**

REINBRAWN CONSULTING, FORTUNA MINE, Federal Republic of  
Germany

Mr. Arthur Farley, Marketing  
Dr. Jur Wolfgang Gerigk, Solicitor  
Dr. Werner Vogt, Head of the Mining Department

**September 10, 1981**

RWE (Rheinisch-Westalisches Elektrizitätswerk AG), Federal Republic of  
Germany

Mr. Albert Brosch, Chief of Public Relations

Mr. Dieter F. Kittel, Public Relations and Information

Mr. Otfried Brutzel, Betriebsdirektor, RWE

**September 14, 1981**

MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS & MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, Federal  
Republic of Germany

Dr. Zydek, Director General of Mining Law Department

Dr. Richard Lammel, Forestry Engineer, Ministry of Agriculture

Dr. Keusgen, Ministry of Economics

Mr. Anselmann, Ministry of Economics

Ms. Scheben, Interpreter



DATE DUE  
DATE DE RETOUR

<del>DEC 20 1981</del>			
<del>AUG 23 1982</del>			
<del>MAY 24 1983</del>			
<del>SEP 20 1983</del>			
<del>FEB 3 1984</del>			
DEC - 8 1988			
MAR - 6 1987			
SEP - 2 1987			
SEP 16 1987			

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to Review Surface Rights

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